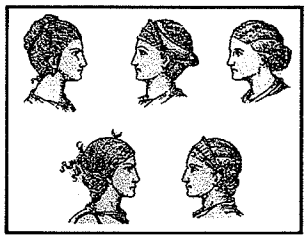
2008 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

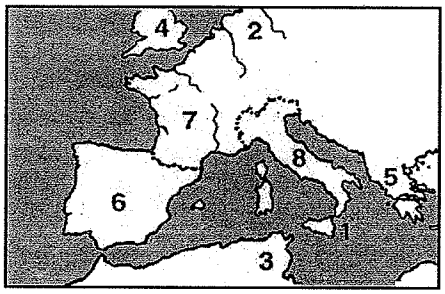
INTRODUCTION TO LATIN INTRO EXAM A

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. The name **Mediterranean** indicates that the sea is in the middle of A) a desert B) the mountains C) a city D) land
2. The name of which university is derived from the Latin for "country house"? A) Vanderbilt B) Vermont C) Villanova D) Virginia Tech
3. The individual who had complete control over a Roman family was the A) lībertus B) pater C) servus D) fīlius
4. In what room of a Roman house were guests initially greeted? A) ātrium B) culīna C) cubiculum D) peristylium
5. Neptune has a trident; Jupiter has a A) cornucopia B) bow and arrow C) lyre D) lightning bolt
6. Who was the Roman god of the Underworld and Proserpina's kidnapper? A) Pluto B) Mars C) Neptune D) Vulcan
7. The best translation of **tempus fugit** is A) seize the day B) time flies C) make haste slowly D) the time is right
8. The Virginia state motto, **Sic Semper Tyrannis**, is translated A) Tyrants Are Forever B) Always Faithful C) Thus Always to Tyrants D) Tyrants Are Brave
9. The question "Quis es tū?" asks A) Who are you? B) What are you doing? C) Who is it? D) What is it?
10. Quot feminae sunt in pictūrā? A) V B) VI C) IX D) X

10. 

11. Locate **Britannia** on the map. A) 1 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
12. Locate **Germānia** on the map. A) 2 B) 3 C) 7 D) 8

11. 12. 

QUESTIONS 13-30 TELL A SHORT STORY.

IN THE ARENA

A large gladiator impatiently challenges his small opponent.

13. Duo gladiātōrēs in arēnā <u>pugnant</u>. A) were fighting B) are fighting C) to fight D) will fight
14. Prīmus gladiātor _____ parvus vir. A) estis B) sumus C) sunt D) est
15. Magnus et _____ gladiātor circum arēnam ambulat. A) malus B) mala C) malum D) malīs
16. Magnus gladiātor _____ pulsāre temptat. A) parvus vir B) parvō virō C) parvum virum D) parvī virī
17. "<u>Cūr</u> tū ā mē festīnās?" magnus gladiātor rogat. A) Why B) How C) Where D) When
18. Parvus gladiātor <u>nōn respondet</u>. A) replies quickly B) does not reply C) barely replies D) replies softly
19. "<u>Festīnāsne</u> quod tū es parvus et timidus?" magnus gladiātor rogat. A) Are you hurrying B) Hurry C) Were you hurrying D) Do not hurry
20. Magnus gladiātor <u>parvō virō</u> dīcit, "Ego sum īrātus quod tū nōn pugnās!" A) by the small man B) to the small man C) of the small man D) with the small man
21. "Rōmānī <u>nōs</u> spectant; mē amant nōn tē." A) you B) they C) them D) us
22. Magnus gladiātor nūntiat, "Poētae mē <u>laudābunt</u>; nōn tē laudābunt!" A) are praising B) was praising C) to praise D) will praise

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23. Quod parvus gladiātor nōn pugnat, magnus gladiātor est _____. A) īrātī B) īrātō C) īrātus D) īrātīs

24. Magnus gladiātor clāmat, "Parā pugnāre!" A) I am preparing to fight B) You will prepare to fight C) Prepare to fight D) He was preparing to fight

25. Magnus gladiātor ad parvum gladiātōrem ambulat. A) toward the small gladiator B) by the small gladiator C) with the small gladiator D) away from the small gladiator

26. _____ festīnat ā magnō gladiātōre et ad mediam arēnam currit. A) Parvum virum B) Parvus vir C) Parvō virō D) Parvī virī

27. Parvus gladiātor _____ mediā arēnā stat. A) cum B) per C) ē D) in

28. Ubi spectātōrēs laetē clāmant, magnus gladiātor spectātōrēs spectat. A) Also B) Then C) When D) Now

29. Parvus gladiātor ante oculos magnī virī stat. A) the big man B) by the big man C) of the big man D) from the big man

30. Parvus gladiātor dīcit, "Ego tē nōn timēbam." A) I am not afraid B) I will not be afraid C) Do not be afraid D) I was not afraid

READ THE REST OF THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE GLADIATOR WINS A PRIZE

Parvus gladiātor magnum gladiātōrem necat. Tum nūntius parvum gladiātōrem victōrem nūntiat. Turba clāmat. Fēminae pecūniam ad parvum gladiātōrem iaciunt quod est vir pulcher.

Postrīdiē parvus gladiātor in scholā sē exercet. Multī gladiātōrēs currunt et saliunt et pugnant. Nōnnūllī gladiātōrēs equitant et gladiīs pugnant. Paucī cum ursīs pugnāre parant.

Lanista cum puerō intrat. Puer est fīlius lanistae et post lanistam ambulat. Ubi puer equōs videt, laetus ad equōs currit. Subitō ursī equōs terrent. Trēs equī equitēs dēiciunt et currunt ab ursīs ad puerum. Lanista clāmat, sed equī nōn cōnsistunt. Parvus gladiātor equōs videt et ad puerum festīnat. Gladiātor puerum ēripit et ē perīculō portat. Lanista grātiās gladiātōrī agit et gladiātōrem līberat.

1 **necat** = kills
2 **victōrem** = as the winner; **Turba** = The crowd
3 **iaciunt** = throw
4 **Postrīdiē** = The next day; **sē exercet** = exercises himself
5 **saliunt** = jump; **Nōnnūllī** = Some
6 **equitant** = are riding horses; **Paucī** = A few; **ursīs** = bears
7 **Lanista** = The trainer
8
9 **equitēs dēiciunt** = throw off their riders
10 **cōnsistunt** = stop
11 **ēripit** = snatches up
12

31. In lines 1-2, what indicates that the small gladiator was successful? A) the big gladiator begs for mercy B) the announcer tells the crowd C) the crowd throws flowers D) the sponsor stops the show

32. What gift do the women give the gladiator (lines 2-3)? A) money B) perfume C) spice D) wine

33. In lines 2-3, the women give a gift to the gladiator because he is A) handsome B) quick C) big D) powerful

34. In lines 4-5, many gladiators in training are running, jumping, and A) lifting weights B) fighting C) swimming D) climbing stairs

35. In lines 5-6, some gladiators are riding horses and A) shooting arrows B) fighting with swords C) throwing nets D) holding shields

36. **Paucī** (line 6) refers to A) swords B) bears C) horses D) gladiators

37. In line 7, the gladiatorial trainer enters with his A) wife B) assistant C) bodyguard D) son

38. Why does the boy run (line 8)? A) the bears chase him B) he sees money on the ground C) he is happy to see the horses D) the gladiators frighten him

39. What threatens the boy (lines 9-10)? A) the bears B) the trainer C) the horses D) the gladiators

40. At the end of the story, how does the small gladiator gain his freedom? A) he buys it with the gifts of money B) he kills the big gladiator C) he rescues the trainer's wife D) he saves the boy

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CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET

1. Docēte, magistrī, puerōs dē Africā. A) I will teach the boys B) The boys are teaching C) Teach the boys D) To teach the boys
2. Flūmina in Galliā sunt _____. A) longa B) longīs C) longam D) longās
3. Portantne servī cibum ad trīclīnium? A) Did the slaves carry B) Are the slaves carrying C) Were the slaves carrying D) Will the slaves carry
4. Avēs in arboribus pulchrē cantābant. A) beautiful in the trees B) beautifully in the trees C) in the beautiful trees D) what beautiful trees
5. Nōs omnēs fābulam dē Rōmānīs amāmus. A) Your B) Our C) They D) We
6. Nauta ad portum veniēbat quod nāvem vidēre cupiēbat. A) because B) but C) whenever D) or
7. Sunt quattuor mīlitēs et quīnque nautae in Forō. Quot hominēs in Forō sunt? A) septem B) octō C) novem D) decem
8. Rēx nūntium rogāvit, "Quis venit?" A) What is it? B) Why is he coming? C) Who is coming? D) When will he come?
9. Canis puellae ā vīllā fugit. A) the girl B) the girls C) the girl's D) the girls'
10. Mīlitēs nostrī cum fortitūdine contrā hostēs pugnābant. A) around B) against C) near D) behind
11. Poēta _____ multās fābulās nārrāvit. A) cīvēs B) cīve C) cīvem D) cīvibus
12. Bonī discipulī fuimus et magnā cum dīligentiā labōrāvimus. A) We will be B) We have been C) We are D) We want to be
13. Senātor in Forō _____ nōn cupit. A) respondēre B) respondēbit C) respondit D) respondē
14. Spectā, _____, gladiātōrēs in arēnā! A) Quīntus B) Quīntō C) Quīnte D) Quīntum
15. Multī cīvēs et nāvem et nautās exspectābant. A) both…and B) then…now C) neither…nor D) once…later
16. Patrēs et fīliī praemia spectābant. A) are looking at B) look at C) were looking at D) have looked at
17. Quinque lēgātī Rōmānī ad Hispāniam festīnābunt. A) were hurrying B) will hurry C) are hurrying D) have hurried
18. Cūr trēs equī et duo canēs in flūmine stant? A) Where B) Why C) When D) Who
19. Cīvis Rōmānus _____ in Forō gerit. A) toga B) togā C) togae D) togam
20. If someone asks **"Quid tibi nōmen est?"** you should give your A) age B) weight C) country D) name
21. A Roman sailor wishing to avoid a shipwreck or an earthquake would pray to A) Juno B) Neptune C) Mars D) Minerva
22. Where would a Roman find a **culīna**, **cubiculum** and **trīclīnium**? A) amphitheātrum B) thermae C) cūria D) vīlla
23. What son of Jupiter killed the Nemean Lion and the Lernian Hydra? A) Ulysses B) Hercules C) Apollo D) Perseus
24. The last king of Rome, driven out of the city by L. Junius Brutus in 510 B.C., was A) Cincinnatus B) Hannibal C) Tarquinius Superbus D) Horatius Cocles
25. The Trojan War, which lasted ten years, was fought between forces from Troy and A) Egypt B) Rome C) Greece D) Gaul
26. Octō et septem sunt A) IX B) XV C) XX D) XL

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27. The instructions were **inaudible**, meaning that they were not able to be A) completed B) written C) read D) heard

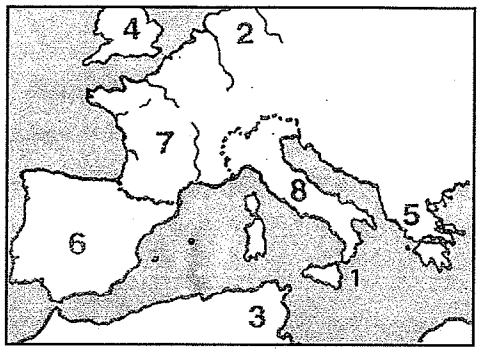
28. The national motto of Canada is **"A mari usque ad mare"** which means A) By the sea and around the sea B) My sea is your sea C) From sea to sea D) Surrounded by the sea

29. Locate **Pompeii** on the map. A) 3 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8

30. Locate **Athens** on the map A) 1 B) 2 C) 5 D) 7

29.

30.



READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

THE BAG OF WINDS

It was not an easy return home for Ulysses after the Trojan War.

Ulixēs et nautae iter ad patriam Ithacam faciēbant. Multōs annōs nāvigābant et ad īnsulam Aeolī pervēnērunt. Aeolus erat rēx ventōrum. Ulixēs et nautae multōs diēs manēbant. Deinde Ulixēs rēgī ventōrum dīxit, "Cupiō nāvigāre ad īnsulam Ithacam." Aeolus respondit, "Tibi dōnum dabō. Est saccus ventōrum. Habet omnēs ventōs praeter Zephyrum. Zephyrus nāvem ad īnsulam portābit."

Nautae rogāvērunt, "Quid est in saccō? Estne aurum? Diū labōrāvimus et praemium cupimus." Ulixēs ipse nāvem gubernāre cōnstituit. Per novem diēs noctēsque nāvem gubernāvit. Tandem dēfessus Ulixēs dormīvit. Statim nautae magnum saccum aperuērunt et ventī nāvem pulsābant. Ventī nāvem conversābant, et ad īnsulam regis ventōrum Eurus nāvem retrō portāvit.

3 **ventōrum** = of the winds; **multōs diēs** = for many days

6 **praeter** = except

8 **ipse** = himself; **gubernāre** = to steer

9 **dēfessus** = tired

11 **pulsābant** = struck; **conversābant** = turned ...around

12 **Eurus** = East Wind ; **retrō** = back

Based on Homer's *Odyssey,* Book X

31. In line 1, Ulysses and his men were _____ Ithaca. A) attacking B) fleeing from C) exploring D) traveling to

32. In line 2, they arrived at A) the island of Aeolus B) the city of Troy C) the island of Sicily D) the city of Carthage

33. According to lines 2-3, what was Aeolus' relationship to the winds? He was their A) father B) enemy C) slave D) king

34. The best translation of rēgī (line 4) is A) by the king B) to the king C) from the king D) with the king

35. In lines 3-4, Ulysses told the king that A) Ithaca was far away B) they had sailed for many days to Ithaca C) he wanted to sail to Ithaca D) Ithaca was a small island

36. Why was the bag of winds considered a gift (lines 5-6)? A) it could be traded for gold B) it was given for years of service C) it imprisoned all the winds except the favorable one D) the winds could predict the future

37. According to this passage (lines 7-8), why did Aeneas' men want a reward? A) They had been away from home for a long time B) They had fought in the Trojan War C) They wanted to celebrate the end of the Trojan War D) They had worked for a long time

38. When he heard what his men said, Ulysses (**Ulixēs...cōnstituit**, line 8) decided to A) try to distract them B) take control of the ship C) compliment the men for their help D) make his men work harder

39. In line 10, how is **aperuērunt** best translated? A) they open B) they opened C) to open D) they were opening

40. Where did the ship land (line 12)? A) the city of Troy B) the island of Ithaca C) the island of Aeolus D) a land in Africa

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2008 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM LATIN II II EXAM C
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON SHEET.

1. Mātris fābula erat nōtissima. A) Mother's B) To mother C) With mother D) Mother

2. Germānī ā Rōmānīs vincēbantur. A) are conquered B) were being conquered C) will be conquered D) have been conquered

3. Cui rēx pecūniam dedit? A) Whose B) To whom C) Whom D) With whom

4. Puerī in agrīs trēs hōrās labōrāvērunt. A) in three hours B) after three hours C) for three hours D) about three hours

5. Servōs in hortō ambulantēs spectāvit. A) about to walk B) to walk C) having walked D) walking

6. Discipulī quam saepissimē librōs legere dēbent. A) as often as possible B) however often C) more often D) often

7. Senātor putāvit cōnsulem esse in urbe. A) had been B) is C) was D) will be

8. Soror mea herī discēdere voluerat. A) wanted B) had wanted C) will want D) wants

9. Iter trāns Alpēs erat longissimum. A) long B) longer C) rather long D) very long

10. Cerēs Prōserpinam, _____, per orbem terrārum petīvit. A) sua fīlia B) suae fīliae C) suam fīliam D) suārum fīliārum

11. Nōlī nārrāre, Lūcī, tōtam fābulam. A) Don't tell B) I didn't tell C) I'm not telling D) He cannot tell

12. Trēs et quīndecim sunt A) octō B) trēdecim C) sēdecim D) duodēvīgintī

13. Aedificium, _____ parvus puer vīdit, magnum erat. A) quī B) quae C) quod D) cuius

14. Gladiīs strictīs, gladiātōrēs pugnāre coepērunt. A) to draw swords B) swords having been drawn C) drawing swords D) about to draw swords

15. Nec māter nec pater dē dōnīs scit. A) Both...and B) Each...and C) Neither...nor D) Either...or

16. Liber ab omnibus puerīs legētur. A) by all the boys B) for all the boys C) of all the boys D) about all the boys

17. Quandō eōrum parentēs pervēnērunt? A) How B) Why C) How many D) When

18. Clāmōrēs līberōrum per viās audīrī poterant. A) to hear B) to be heard C) will be heard D) were heard

19. The lawyer portrayed the witness as **veracious**. A) unreliable B) truthful C) defiant D) confused

20. Marcus Favōnius dīcit, "Quid novī est hodiē? Brevī tempore vidēbimus." A) Now B) For a long time C) Never D) Soon

21. An ancient Roman would hear shouts such as **"Verberā!" "Hoc habet!"** and **"Avē, imperātor, moritūrī tē salūtamus!"** A) in a school B) at the Curia C) in a temple D) at the Colosseum

22. The first emperor of Rome who brought about a lengthy period of peace known as the Pax Romana was A) Romulus B) Augustus C) Constantine D) Aeneas

23. Which Latin phrase should you remember if you are thinking of buying a used car? A) **caveat emptor** B) **cum laude** C) **cave canem** D) **divide et impera**

24. King Pelias ordered Jason to A) obtain the Golden Fleece B) bring Cerberus from the Underworld C) kill the Gorgon Medusa D) tame the winged horse Pegasus

25. The tour leader called the group's attention to the abbreviation **S.P.Q.R.** which symbolized Roman A) mythology B) education C) government D) slavery

26. Quae īnsula est proxima Ītaliae? A) Crēta B) Dēlos C) Sicilia D) Cyprus

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27. The **Pontifex Maximus**, the **Vestals**, and the **Penates** were all important Roman A) religious figures B) military officers C) educational institutions D) mythological transformations

28. Scipio Africanus the Elder is best remembered for A) writing *De Bello Gallico* B) expelling the last king of Rome C) revising the calendar D) defeating Hannibal

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A THIEF'S DILEMMA

A trap is set to catch a thief.

Ōlim in rēgiā splendidā rēx dīvitissimus vīvēbat. Senex ad hunc rēgem vēnit et dīxit, "Pōne in rēgiā tuā crātēram bitūmine calidō replētam. Sī lātrōnēs venient, nūllum dolum exspectābunt et in crātēram cadent."

Illā nocte duo lātrōnēs, pater et fīlius, ad urbem rēgis vēnērunt. Nūllō dolō suspectō, pater rēgiam intrāvit. In crātēram usque ad collum cecidit, et statim bitūmine immōbilis tenēbātur! Nec manūs nec pedēs movēre poterat; caput sōlum tamen līberum mānsit. Gemēns igitur pater īnfēlīx fīlium advocāvit. "Servā, mī fīlī, et tē et fāmam patris tuī! Amputā caput ā corpore meō. Sīc nēmō nōmen lātrōnis cognōscet."

Fīlius perturbātus erat nam manūs suās nece patris cruentāre nōlēbat. Fīlius etiam cōgitabat, "Capite patris meī vīsō, ā mīlitibus rēgis capiar." Dēnique fīlius caput patris gladiō amputāvit et miser cum capite fūgit.

Adapted from *Joannes of Alta Silva*

1 **rēgiā** = palace; **dīvitissimus** = very rich
2 **crātēram** = tub; **bitūmine** = with tar
3 **replētam** = filled ; **lātrōnēs** = thieves; **dolum** = trick
4
5
6 **collum** = neck
7
8 **gemēns** = groaning
9
10
11 **nece** = by the murder; **cruentāre** = to stain with blood
12
13

29. What does an old man tell the king (lines 1-3)? A) to put himself in a tub B) that smart thieves were hiding in a tub C) that he should place a tub in his palace D) to conceal treasure in his tub

30. In lines 2-3, what is the best translation of **crātēram bitūmine calidō replētam**? A) a tub filled with hot tar B) to fill a tub with hot tar C) covered with hot tar D) a tub which he saw stuck in the tar

31. Quis in crātēram cecidit (lines 6-7)? A) fīlius B) pater C) senex D) rēx

32. In line 7, **immōbilis** describes A) pater (line 6) B) crātēram (line 6) C) collum (line 6) D) bitūmine (line 7)

33. Quae pars corporis patris lībera remānsit (line 8)? A) caput B) manus C) pectus D) pēs

34. In line 9, **mī fīlī** is best translated A) my son B) of my son C) to my son D) by my son

35. In line 9, the father wanted his son to A) run for help B) take more of the treasure C) save himself and his father's reputation D) get him out of the tar

36. If the son followed his father's request, the father believed (line 10) A) no one would recognize the king B) no one would know the name of the thief C) the name of the thief would be well-known to all D) everyone would be recognized by name

37. After his father finished speaking, the son (line 11) A) took his father's hand B) called out his father's name C) was very upset D) forced himself to start digging

38. Quid fīlius facere nōluit (line 11)? A) fugere B) cōgitāre C) patrem necāre D) patriam vidēre

39. The son was afraid (line 12) A) that he would be beheaded B) that he would fall into the tub C) to enter the treasury D) that he would be captured by the king's soldiers

40. What did the son finally do (line 13)? A) he refused his father's request B) he cut off his father's head and fled with it C) he surrendered himself to the king's soldiers D) he returned the stolen loot to the king

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CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A,B,C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET. LATIN IV EXAM F

1. Athēna est dea sapientissima. A) wiser B) wise C) rather wise D) very wise

2. Imperātor lēgātōs quōsdam ex hostibus accēpit. A) certain B) the same C) former D) these

3. Mercātor multa ēmptōrī mōnstrat. A) of the buyer B) to the buyer C) by the buyer D) from the buyer

4. Vergilius magnum opus suum dēlērī post mortem iussit. A) to destroy B) I destroyed C) to be destroyed D) destroys

5. Tarquinius tam superbus erat ut sex librī ā Sibyllā cremārentur. A) that six books were burned by the Sibyl B) in order to burn six of the Sibyl's books C) when the Sibyl burned six books D) how six books had been burned by the Sibyl

6. Cum mare esset placidum, illā nocte ad fīnēs hostium profectī sumus. A) After B) Why C) Before D) Since

7. Nox duōbus exercitibus fīnem oppugnandī fēcit. A) Night made an end of fighting for the two armies. B) At night the two armies must fight to the end. C) The armies did not stop fighting at night. D) The night's fighting was the end of the two armies.

8. Nōn modo discipulī sed etiam magistrī discere possunt. A) Neither ... nor B) Both ... and C) Some ... others D) Not only ... but also

9. Ōrātiōne audītā, omnēs cīvēs ōrātōrem laudāvērunt. A) While the speech was being heard B) To hear the speech C) After the speech had been heard D) By hearing the speech

10. Trīstī agricolae sunt trēs aegrae bovēs. A) The farmer's three cows are sick and sad. B) The sad farmer has three sick cows. C) The farmer is sick and worried about his three cows. D) Three cows are sad that their farmer is sick.

11. Lūcius hospitibus porcum pullumve in trīclīniō dabit. A) pork and chicken B) pork but not chicken C) pork or chicken D) pork with chicken

12. Līberī patrem fābulās nōtās nārrantem audīvērunt. A) to tell B) telling C) by telling D) tells

13. Deī timendī sunt vōbīs. A) The gods fear you. B) You must fear the gods. C) You are going to fear the gods. D) Fear your gods.

14. Estne Ītalia hūmidior Britanniā? A) Britain B) by Britain C) with Britain D) than Britain

15. Magister discipulōs hortātus est ut dīligentissimē labōrārent. A) is encouraged B) will encourage C) having been encouraged D) encouraged

16. Pygmaliōn exclāmat, "Mea statua vīvat!" A) Live, my statue B) Let my statue live C) My statue will live D) My statue has lived

17. Fīliī rēgis sē obsidēs hostibus dant. A) himself B) her own C) themselves D) ourselves

18. Nōlīte sequī lupum in silvam! A) I do not follow B) Don't follow C) I don't want to follow D) Follow no one

19. Who, dressed as a woman, infiltrated the Bona Dea festival, and was later killed in a riot by Milo's men on the Via Appia? A) Appius Claudius B) Publius Clodius C) Marcus Antonius D) Gaius Marius

20. What figure of speech employs repetition of initial words in consecutive clauses, such as **tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tuī similis**? A) chiasmus B) anaphora C) onomatopoeia D) litotes

21. Where in Italy are Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Mount Vesuvius located? A) Etrūria B) Latium C) Campānia D) Sicilia

22. The English words **incident**, **accident**, **cadence** and **occasion** all derive from a Latin verb that means to A) fall B) proceed C) kill D) sing

23. In the battle of Pharsalus, Julius Caesar defeated what famous Roman general and rival? A) Pompey B) Brutus C) Marc Antony D) Octavian

24. A task described as **Sisyphean** is A) endless B) swift C) fruitful D) helpful

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25. The **augur**, **haruspex**, and **pontifex** were primarily associated with Roman A) warfare B) art C) education D) religion

26. What Roman orator wrote speeches against Verres and Catiline? A) Marc Antony B) Caesar C) Cicero D) Pompey

27. Which river is located in Italy? A) Rhine B) Seine C) Rubicon D) Nile

28. **Scīlicet**, abbreviated **sc.**, is a contraction of the Latin words **scīre** and **licet**. **Scīlicet** means A) one should permit it B) it is permitted to know C) it is agreed D) don't worry about it

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ON ESCAPING FROM DIFFICULT SITUATIONS

Catulus outsmarts the Cimbri, a Germanic tribe.

Q. Lutatius Catulus ā Cimbrīs pulsus ūnam spem salūtis habēbat. Spērāvit trānsīre flūmen cuius rīpam hostēs tenēbant. Cōnstituit in proximō monte cōpiās ostendere tamquam ibi castra positūrus. Atque praecēpit suīs mīlitibus nē sarcinās solverent aut onera dēpōnerent aut ab ordinibus discēderent. Quō magis persuāsiōnem hostium cōnfirmāret, in cōnspectū pauca tabernācula ērigī ignēsque fierī iussit. Iussit quoque aliōs struere vallum, aliōs exīre in lignātiōnem, ut cōnspicerentur. Cum Cimbrī haec vīdissent, locum castrīs dēlēgērunt et in proximōs agrōs sē dispersērunt ad comparanda ea quae castrīs necessāria erant. Sīc Catulō dedērunt occāsiōnem nōn sōlum trānseundī flūmen, sed etiam Cimbrōrum castra oppugnandī.

Adapted from Frontinus, *Strategemata* I.5

tamquam = as though
praecēpit = he commanded; **sarcinās** - packs
Quō = in order that; **persuāsiōnem** = impression
ērigī = to be erected
vallum = rampart; **in lignātiōnem** = for gathering wood
ad comparanda = to gather

29. What was Catulus' hope for safety (lines 1-2)? A) to repel the enemy B) to take the mountain C) to retreat D) to cross the river

30. How is the river described (line 2)? A) free flowing B) held by the Cimbri on one bank C) far from the mountains D) very deep

31. According to **Cōnstituit...positūrus** (lines 2-3), where does Catulus display his troops? A) near a bridge B) in a large forest C) on the nearest mountain D) in an enemy camp

32. In lines 4-5, which of the following is NOT one of Catulus' orders to his men? A) Don't loosen your packs B) Don't put down your loads C) Don't taunt the enemy D) Don't get out of formation

33. What purpose do the tents, fires, ramparts, and wood-collecting all serve, as **Quō magis ... cōnfirmāret** (line 5) tells us? They A) strengthen Catulus' deception B) expose the Romans further to a Cimbrian attack C) keep the Romans busy to avoid a mutiny D) fortify the camp to prepare for an attack

34. What are the men to do with the tents in line 6? A) set them up in full view B) take them down and store them away C) hide them from the sight of the enemy D) set fire to them

35. What is the best translation of **ut cōnspicerentur** (line 7)? A) in order to see them B) so that they might be seen C) when seeing them D) how they seemed

36. Catulus' orders (lines 5-7) are best described as A) a pretense of pitching camp B) busywork for the men C) survival tactics in the wilderness D) a defense operation

37. In line 8, as a result of the actions of Catulus' army, the Cimbri A) choose a place for their camp B) estimate the army's true strength C) decide to drive the Romans away D) choose delegates to send to the Roman camp

38. In line 9, **castrīs** is best translated A) camp B) of camp C) from camp D) for camp

39. Which of the following words serves as the subject of **dedērunt** (line 10)? A) Cimbrī (line 8) B) agrōs (line 8) C) ea (line 9) D) castra (line 11)

40. In lines 9-11, the actions of the Cimbri allow Catulus to A) break camp and escape to the mountains B) trick the enemy into crossing the river C) cross the river and hide from the enemy D) cross the river and attack the enemy

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2008 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM LATIN III-IV POETRY LATIN III EXAM E
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET. LATIN IV EXAM G

1. Thisbē magnō timōre leōnis in spēluncam fūgit. A) without great fear B) because of great fear C) of great fear D) according to great fear
2. Catullus mappam in mēnsā neglegentius relīquit. A) most carelessly B) as carelessly as possible C) rather carelessly D) carelessly
3. Horatius scripsit fulmen quāsdam arborēs percutere. A) other B) the same C) any D) certain
4. Dōnum tibi dabō quod dī immortālēs meae puellae dōnārunt. A) have given B) give C) will give D) were giving
5. Quālis pāstor suam gregem relinquat? A) What sort of B) Whose C) How many D) Whoever
6. Haec rogantibus Aenēās respondit, "Ad Hesperiam nāvigābimus!" A) to the ones asking these things B) the ones having been asked these things C) the ones about to ask these things D) the ones to be asked these things
7. Catullus quaesīvit quot bāsiātiōnēs Lesbiae satis essent. A) are enough B) were enough C) have been enough D) will be enough
8. Gaius Octāviānus quam plūrimōs diēs Athēnīs mānserat. A) for very many days B) for many days C) for as many days as possible D) for many more days
9. Hī versūs mihi memoriā tenendī sunt. A) of me B) by me C) me D) with me
10. Sī quis artem amandī nōn nōvit, hoc legat. A) to love B) while loving C) to be loved D) of loving
11. **Rēgīna iam moritūra oculōs ad caelum tollit.** This sentence tells us that the queen A) had already died B) doesn't want to die C) is now about to die D) is not able to die
12. Multās nāvēs, mīrābile dictū, in marī cōnspeximus! A) says wonderfully B) wonderful to say C) said to be wonderful D) for saying a wonderful thing
13. Augustus tam īrātus erat ut Ovidium in exsilium mitteret. A) he sent B) he will send C) he must send D) he had sent
14. Iuppiter et Mercurius nūntiāvērunt sē esse deōs immortālēs. A) he B) she C) it D) they
15. "Miserēre, māter, tantōrum labōrum!" Aenēās dēplōrābat. A) Take pity on B) They took pity on C) Taking pity on D) Having taken pity on
16. Narcissus iuxtā suam imāginem recumbēns mortuus est. A) beneath B) above C) next to D) around
17. Sī Iuppiter ipse mē peteret, ego tamen tēcum in aeternum manērem. A) I may stay B) Let me stay C) I had stayed D) I would stay
18. Oculī turgidulī meae puellae flendō rubent. A) little swollen eyes B) exceedingly puffy eyes C) large angry eyes D) fairly red eyes
19. What Roman emperor defeated Maxentius, converted to Christianity, moved the capital of the empire from Rome to Byzantium, and named it after himself? A) Constantine B) Hadrian C) Marcus Aurelius D) Domitian
20. Apollo's priestesses at Delphi, at Cumae, and elsewhere were called A) nymphs B) maenads C) furies D) sibyls
21. When a Roman departed from Brundisium, he set sail on the A) Tyrrhenian Sea B) Aegean Sea C) Adriatic Sea D) Black Sea
22. **Inhumation**, **humble**, and **humiliation** are all related to the Latin word for A) poverty B) death C) ground D) laughter
23. Who was the foremost patron of the literary arts during the reign of Augustus? A) Tiberius B) Maecenas C) Agrippa D) Marcellus
24. Delia, Corinna, and Lesbia are the names of A) priestesses of Juno B) girlfriends of Roman poets C) wives of Mark Antony D) mothers of Greek heroes
25. On his way to deliver a message from Jupiter to Aeneas, Mercury stopped on the Atlas Mountains which are located A) in northern Africa B) between Spain and Gaul C) in southern Greece D) in central Europe

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26. A task described as **Sisyphean** is A) swift B) endless C) fruitful D) helpful

27. A Roman might use the expression **Cūrā ut valeās** as a(n) A) curse on an enemy B) invitation to a party C) complaint about the weather D) closing of a letter

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A QUESTION OF TRUST

Oenone, Paris' former lover, pleads with him not to be charmed by Helen, who has just left her husband Menelaus.

Dēnique tūtus amor meus est; ibi nūlla parantur	1
bella nec ultrīcēs advehit unda ratēs.	2 **ultrīcēs** = avenging
Nec tibi, sī sapiās, fīdam prōmitte Lacaenam,	3 **Nec...prōmitte** = Do not count on; **Lacaenam** = Helen
quae sit in amplexūs tam cito versa tuōs.	4 **versa sit** = has turned
Ut minor Atrīdēs temerātī foedera lectī	5 **minor Atrīdēs** = Menelaus; **temerātī** = dishonored
clāmat et externō laesus amōre dolet,	6 **externō** = foreign; **laesus** = having been wronged
tū quoque clāmābis. Nūllā reparābilis arte	7
laesa pudīcitia est, dēperit illa semel.	8 **pudīcitia** = virtue; **dēperit** = has been lost; **semel** = once and for all
Ardet amōre tuī; sīc et Menelāon amāvit;	9 **Menelāon** = Menelaus (Greek accusative)
nunc iacet in viduō crēdulus ille torō.	10 **viduō** = empty; **torō** = bed

Ovid *Heroides* V, ll. 89-90, 99-106

28. According to line 1, Oenone says that A) she will do anything to keep Paris B) her love is safe C) she will love Paris forever D) Paris doesn't really love anyone else

29. What does Oenone say will happen if Paris stays with her (lines 1-2)? A) there will be no war B) Paris will be shamed C) the gods will lose favor with Troy D) Paris will soon lose interest in a new relationship

30. In lines 3-4, Oenone argues that Helen cannot be trusted because A) she is a foreigner B) she only seeks wealth and power C) she does not worship the same gods D) she so quickly favored Paris

31. In line 5, **temerātī** modifying **lectī** instead of **Atrīdēs** is an example of A) hyperbole B) transferred epithet C) oxymoron D) simile

32. According to line 6, Oenone claims that Menelaus is A) upset and grieving B) insulted and fighting C) defeated and leaving D) complaining and scheming

33. Whose love is described as **externō** (line 6)? A) Helen's B) Menelaus' C) Paris' D) Oenone's

34. In line 7, **tū quoque clāmābis** tells us that Oenone predicts that Paris A) will not suffer the same fate as Menelaus B) will be angry at Menelaus C) will wish to ridicule Menelaus D) will have the same experience as Menelaus

35. In lines 7-8, what does Oenone argue about virtue? A) once it is lost, nothing can bring it back B) only through great suffering and effort can it be replaced C) if it is lost easily, it can be quickly restored D) once it is lost, it can only be returned by true love

36. What is the scansion of the first four feet of line 9? A) DDSS B) DDSD C) DSSD D) DSDS

37. The best translation of **amōre tuī** (line 9) is A) with a lover of yours B) with love for you C) with love from you D) with love by you

38. What figure of speech is illustrated by **in viduō crēdulus ille torō** (line 10)? A) asyndeton B) interlocking word order C) anaphora D) chiastic word order

39. In line 10, the use of the adjective **crēdulus** tells us that Menelaus A) was foolish to believe that Helen would stay with him forever B) never really believed that Helen loved him C) trusted the gods to punish Helen D) trusted that Paris would do the right thing and return Helen

40. The main part of Oenone's argument is that A) her love for Paris is so much stronger than Helen's B) Paris will never be happy with a foreign bride C) Helen will be just as unfaithful to Paris as she was to Menelaus D) Menelaus will come to destroy the Trojans and take back Helen

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2008 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM **LATIN V-VI** **LATIN V EXAM 5**
READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS **LATIN VI EXAM 6**
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. **MARK ANSWER ON ANSWER SHEET**

HANNIBAL'S MONEY

After the Third Punic War, Hannibal flees to the Gortynians in Crete to seek asylum.

Vīdit autem vir omnium callidissimus in magnō sē fore perīculō,
nisi quid prōvīdisset, propter avāritiam Crētēnsium; magnam enim
sēcum pecūniam portābat, dē quā sciēbat exīsse fāmam. Itaque
capit tāle cōnsilium. Amphorās complūrēs complet plumbō,
summās operit aurō et argentō. Hās, praesentibus prīncipibus,
dēpōnit in templō Diānae, simulāns sē suās fortūnās illōrum fideī
crēdere. Hīs in errōrem inductīs, statuās aēneās, quās sēcum portābat,
omnī suā pecūniā complet eāsque in prōpatulō domī abicit.
Gortyniī templum magnā cūrā custōdiunt, nōn tam ā cēterīs quam
ab Hannibale, nē ille, īnscientibus eīs, tolleret sēcumque dūceret.
Sīc cōnservātīs suīs rēbus, Poenus, illūsīs Crētēnsibus omnibus,
ad Prusiam in Pontum pervēnit.

Cornelius Nepos, XXIII, *Hannibal*, ix. 2 – x. 1

1 **callidissimus** = shrewdest
2 **avāritiam** = greed
3
4
5 **summās** = the tops of the wine jars; **operit** = covers
6 **fideī** = protection
7 **aēneās** = bronze
8 **prōpatulō** = storage room; **abicit** = tosses aside
9 **Gortyniī** = Cretans
10
11 **illūsīs** = tricked
12

1. In line 1, Hannibal sees himself as being A) in danger B) abandoned C) unjustly treated D) worthy of respect
2. The best translation of **fore** (line 1) is A) had been B) would be C) has been D) is
3. In line 2, the best translation of **nisi quid prōvīdisset** is A) for which he did not provide B) since he had provided for it C) unless he had provided for something D) for which none could provide
4. In lines 3, **quā** refers to A) danger B) money C) rumor D) greed
5. According to lines 2-3, Hannibal A) understood that the Cretans knew about his money B) knew that his money would bring him fame C) wanted the Cretans to carry the money D) gloried in his reputation as a wealthy man
6. The form **exīsse** (line 3) comes from the verb A) excēdō B) exeō C) exserō D) eximō
7. Hannibal used wine jars (lines 4-7) as A) vessels for collecting donations B) storage vessels for all his money C) proof of his generosity D) a means of tricking the Cretans
8. According to lines 5-6, Hannibal placed the wine jars in the temple of Diana A) in secret B) while all the villagers prayed C) in front of the chieftains D) because of his devotion to the goddess
9. In line 6, **suās** is best translated A) her B) its C) their D) his
10. We learn in lines 5-7 (**Hās...crēdere**) that Hannibal A) believes that the Cretans will protect his wealth B) trusts that the goddess Diana will guard his wealth C) is confident that his offering to Diana will bring him good luck D) pretends to entrust his wealth to the Cretans
11. **Hīs in errōrem inductīs** (line 7) indicates that A) Hannibal made a judgment error B) Hannibal's plan worked C) Hannibal was deceived by the Cretans D) the Cretans discovered Hannibal's plot
12. Hannibal used bronze statues (lines 7-8) A) as decorations for his home B) to decorate the Cretans' village C) to bribe the Cretans D) as the hiding place for his money
13. Line 8 (**eāsque...abicit**) indicates Hannibal's A) pretended lack of concern B) hostility toward the Cretans C) frustration with his situation D) dislike of ornate decorations
14. In lines 9-10, **quam ab Hannibale** means A) as from Hannibal B) how by Hannibal C) whom by Hannibal D) which from Hannibal
15. According to lines 9-10, the Cretans guarded the temple because A) they didn't trust each other B) they feared Hannibal would remove his money C) they awaited a sign from the goddess D) they wanted to protect the sanctuary
16. In line 10, **eīs** refers to A) Amphorās (line 4) B) fortūnās (line 6) C) statuās (line 7) D) Gortyniī (line 9)
17. In line 10, the subjunctives **tolleret** and **dūceret** are used to express A) anticipation B) doubt C) purpose D) obligation
18. What is the understood direct object of **tolleret** and **dūceret** (line 10)? A) statuās B) amphorās C) templum D) domum
19. According to lines 11-12 of the story, which one of the following statements is **FALSE**? A) Hannibal kept his money B) the Cretans were tricked C) Hannibal left Crete and went to the Black Sea D) the Cretans kept the money after Hannibal's departure from Crete
20. According to the events in the story, what words could logically be added to the last sentence? A) cum Gortyniīs B) cum prīncipibus C) cum statuīs D) cum amphorīs

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READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

CADMUS AND THE COW
The Search for a Homeland

...profugus patriamque īramque parentis	1	
vītat Agēnoridēs Phoebīque ōrācula supplex	2	**Agēnoridēs** = Cadmus
cōnsulit et quae sit tellūs habitanda requīrit.	3	
"Bōs tibi" Phoebus ait "sōlīs occurret in arvīs,	4	
nūllum passa iugum curvīque immūnis arātrī.	5	**immūnis** = free from
Hāc duce, carpe viās et, quā requiēverit herbā,	6	
moenia fac condās Boeōtiaque illa vocātō."	7	**Boeōtia** = Boeotia, a region in Greece
Vix bene Castaliō Cadmus dēscenderat antrō,	8	**Castaliō** = Castalian; **dēscenderat** = had completed his descent
incustōdītam lentē videt īre iuvencam	9	
nūllum servitiī signum cervīce gerentem.	10	
Subsequitur pressōque legit vestīgia gressū	11	
auctōremque viae Phoebum taciturnus adōrat....	12	
Bōs stetit et tollēns speciōsam cornibus altīs	13	**speciōsam** = beautiful
ad caelum frontem mūgītibus inpulit aurās	14	**mūgītibus** = mooing
atque ita respiciēns comitēs sua terga sequentēs	15	
prōcubuit tenerāque latus submīsit in herbā.	16	

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, III, 7-24

21. In lines 1-2, we learn that Cadmus has A) killed his father B) escaped with the help of a fugitive C) angered an oracle D) fled his homeland
22. Referring to Cadmus as Agenorides is an example of A) ellipsis B) patronymic C) tmesis D) anaphora
23. **Vītat** (line 2) is the root of which English word? A) vital B) inevitable C) invite D) viticulture
24. From a knowledge of Greek mythology, one can conclude that the **supplex** (lines 2-3) went to A) Rome B) Troy C) Mycenae D) Delphi
25. What question does Cadmus pose (line 3)? A) Where shall I go to live? B) What must I have? C) Whom shall I consult? D) Must Mother Earth be worshipped?
26. What future event is described in line 4? A) Cadmus meets a cow B) Apollo steals a cow C) cows rest in the sun D) Apollo guides his chariot of the sun
27. In line 5, what is said about the cow? A) She is worn out from plowing B) She cannot pull the curved plow C) She has not been used to plow D) The plow and the yoke delight her
28. The scansion of the first four feet of line 6 is A) DDSD B) DDDS C) SDDS D) DSDS
29. In line 6, **Hāc duce** refers to A) Apollo B) the road C) the cow D) the field
30. In line 6, the cow will A) throw off his yoke B) trample the roads C) lie down in the grass D) be fed by Apollo
31. In lines 6-7, the words **carpe**, **fac condās**, and **vocātō** express A) submission B) command C) insult D) confusion
32. Line 7 marks the end of A) Agenor's warning to Cadmus B) Cadmus' journey to the underworld C) Apollo's prophecy D) the cow's speech
33. What is the cow missing in line 10? A) a military standard B) golden horns C) a bell D) a yoke
34. The subject of **Subsequitur** (line 11) is A) the slave B) the cow C) Cadmus D) Apollo
35. The best translation of **stetit** (line 13) is A) resisted B) decided C) halted D) established
36. What is described as beautiful in lines 13-14? A) Bōs (line 13) B) caelum (line 14) C) frontem (line 14) D) aurās (line 14)
37. Ovid's use of the word **mūgītibus** is an example of A) metonymy B) polysyndeton C) anaphora D) onomatopoeia
38. In line 14, we learn that the air was struck by A) the cow's mooing B) the sound of a trumpet C) a shower of stars D) sounds of a cascading fountain
39. In line 15, the companions are described as A) lying down B) following C) looking back D) turning their backs
40. In lines 15-16, we are left with a picture of A) gloom B) adventure C) slavery D) rest

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2008 NATIONAL LATIN EXAM TRANSLATION KEY

Introduction to Latin

The small gladiator kills a big gladiator. Then the announcer announces the small gladiator as the winner. The crowd shouts. Women throw money to the small gladiator because he is a handsome man. The next day the small gladiator exercises himself in the (gladiators') school. Many gladiators run, and jump, and fight. Some gladiators ride horses and fight with swords. A few prepare to fight with bears.

The (gladiatorial) trainer enters with a boy. The boy is the son of the trainer and walks behind the trainer. When the boy sees the horses, he happily runs to the horses. Suddenly the bears frighten the horses. Three horses throw off their riders and run away from the bears toward the boy. The trainer shouts, but the horses do not stop. The small gladiator sees the horses and hurries to the boy. The gladiator snatches up the boy and carries (him) out of the danger. The trainer thanks the gladiator and sets the gladiator free.

Latin I

Ulysses and the sailors journeyed to their native land, Ithaca. They sailed for many years and arrived at the island of Aeolus. Aeolus was the king of the winds. Ulysses and the sailors remained for many days. Then Ulysses said to the king of the winds, "I want to sail to the island Ithaca." Aeolus answered, "I will give you a gift. It is a bag of winds. It holds all the winds except Zephyr. Zephyr will carry the ship to the island."

The sailors asked, "What is in the bag? Is it gold? We have worked for a long time and we want a reward." Ulysses decided to steer the ship himself. For nine days and nights he steered the ship. Finally the tired Ulysses slept. Immediately the sailors opened the big bag and the winds struck the ship. The winds turned the ship around and Eurus carried the ship back to the island of the king of the winds.

Latin II

Once upon a time a very rich king lived in a splendid palace. An old man came to this king and said, "Put a tub filled with hot tar in your palace. If thieves will come, they will expect no trick, and they will fall into the tub."

That night two thieves, a father and son, came to the city of the king. No trick having been suspected, the father entered the palace. He fell into the tub all the way up to his neck, and immediately he was held motionless by the tar! He was able to move neither his hands nor his feet; only his head still remained free. Therefore, groaning, the unhappy father called his son, "My son, save both yourself and the reputation of your father! Cut off my head from my body. Thus no one will know the name of the thief."

The son was very upset, for he did not want to stain with blood his own hands by the murder of his father. The son also thought, "The head of my father having been seen, I will be seized by the soldiers of the king." At last the son cut off his father's head with a sword and unhappily fled with the head.

Latin III – IV Prose

Quintus Lutatius Catulus, repelled by the Cimbri, had one hope for safety. He hoped to cross a river whose bank the enemy was holding. He decided to display his troops on the nearest mountain, as though about to set up camp there. And he commanded his soldiers not to loosen their packs or put down their loads or get out of formation (break ranks). In order that he might strengthen to a greater extent the impression of the enemy, in [their] sight he ordered a few tents to be erected and fires to be made. He also ordered some to build a rampart, others to go out for gathering wood, so that they might be seen. When the Cimbri had seen these things, they chose a place for camp and they dispersed themselves into the nearest fields to gather those things which were necessary for camp. Thus they gave Catulus an opportunity not only for crossing the river, but also for attacking the camp of the Cimbri.

Latin III-IV Poetry

Finally my love is (a) safe (one); there no wars are being prepared nor does the wave (sea) carry avenging ships. If you are wise, do not count on Helen (being) faithful to you.(she) who has turned so quickly into your embraces. As Menelaus shouts (about) the vows of a dishonored bed and (he) grieves having been wronged by a foreign love, you also will shout. By no skill is wronged virtue able to be restored, that (virtue) has been lost once and for all. She burns with love for you; she also loved Menelaus in this way; now that gullible one lies in an empty bed.

Latin V-VI

However, the man, shrewdest of all men, saw that on account of the greed of the Cretans he would be in great danger unless he had provided for something; for he was carrying with himself a lot of money, concerning which he knew that a rumor had leaked out. And so he adopts such a plan. He fills several wine jars with lead, (and) he covers the tops of the wine jars with gold and silver. While the chiefs are present, he, pretending that he is entrusting his fortunes to their protection, places these (wine jars) in the temple of Diana. When these (chiefs) have been led into the deception, he fills bronze statues, which he was carrying with him, with all his money, and he tosses them aside in the storage room in his home. The Cretans guard the temple with great care, not so much from others as from Hannibal, lest that one, while they are unaware, remove (the wine jars) and take (them) with him. Thus, after his possessions had been saved, the Carthaginian, when all the Cretans had been tricked, came to Prusias on the Black Sea.

Cadmus, a fugitive from his fatherland, avoids the wrath of his parent, and as a suppliant, consults the oracle of Apollo, and asks what land must be inhabited. Phoebus says, "A cow, having endured no yoke and free from the curved plow, will meet you in lonely fields. With her as guide, take up the road and, in what grassy (field) she lies down to rest, make sure to establish your walls, and call them Boeotia."

Hardly had Cadmus successfully made his descent from the Castalian cave, (when) he sees a cow unguarded, going along slowly, wearing no sign of servitude on her neck. He follows and chooses (presses his) footsteps in the track (already) pressed; and he silently worships Phoebus, the author of the way. The cow halted, and lifting her forehead, beautiful with lofty horns, to heaven, she struck the upper air with mooing. And so, looking back on the companions following (behind) her back, she lay down, and let her flank sink down in the tender grass.

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ANSWER KEY

Intro	Latin I	Latin II	III-IV Prose	III-IV Poetry	Latin V-VI
1. D	1. C	1. A	1. D	1. B	1. A
2. C	2. A	2. B	2. A	2. C	2. B
3. B	3. B	3. B	3. B	3. D	3. C
4. A	4. B	4. C	4. C	4. A	4. B
5. D	5. D	5. D	5. A	5. A	5. A
6. A	6. A	6. A	6. D	6. A	6. B
7. B	7. C	7. C	7. A	7. B	7. D
8. C	8. C	8. B	8. D	8. C	8. C
9. A	9. C	9. D	9. C	9. B	9. D
10. A	10. B	10. C	10. B	10. D	10. D
11. B	11. D	11. A	11. C	11. C	11. B
12. A	12. B	12. D	12. B	12. B	12. D
13. B	13. A	13. C	13. B	13. A	13. A
14. D	14. C	14. B	14. D	14. D	14. A
15. A	15. A	15. C	15. D	15. A	15. B
16. C	16. C	16. A	16. B	16. C	16. D
17. A	17. B	17. D	17. C	17. D	17. C
18. B	18. B	18. B	18. B	18. A	18. B
19. A	19. D	19. B	19. B	19. A	19. D
20. B	20. D	20. D	20. B	20. D	20. C
21. D	21. B	21. D	21. C	21. C	21. D
22. D	22. D	22. B	22. A	22. C	22. B
23. C	23. B	23. A	23. A	23. B	23. B
24. C	24. C	24. A	24. A	24. B	24. D
25. A	25. C	25. C	25. D	25. A	25. A
26. B	26. B	26. C	26. C	26. B	26. A
27. D	27. D	27. A	27. C	27. D	27. C
28. C	28. C	28. D	28. B	28. B	28. A
29. C	29. D	29. C	29. D	29. A	29. C
30. D	30. C	30. A	30. B	30. D	30. C
31. B	31. D	31. B	31. C	31. B	31. B
32. A	32. A	32. A	32. C	32. A	32. C
33. A	33. D	33. A	33. A	33. A or C	33. D
34. B	34. B	34. A	34. A	34. D	34. C
35. B	35. C	35. C	35. B	35. A	35. C
36. D	36. C	36. B	36. A	36. B	36. C
37. D	37. D	37. C	37. A	37. B	37. D
38. C	38. B	38. C	38. D	38. D	38. A
39. C	39. B	39. D	39. A	39. A	39. B
40. D	40. C	40. B	40. D	40. C	40. D

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